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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS. NUMBER 14

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SUMMARIES

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

U S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington D C 20460

FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is a monthly announcement listing of foreign documents received through the exchange agreements.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area
   - air
   - water
   - noise
   - pesticides
   - radiation
   - solid waste management

c. type of document
   - legal/legislative/regulatory
   - management/planning
   - scientific/technical
   - socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC	PIC
SWIRS	NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Office of Planning and Management Office of International Activities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

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A I R

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Sweden Sets New Auto Exhaust Pollution Controls." Dept of State Airgram No. A-434. Amembassy, Stockholm. U.S. Dept of State. *Control No.* 01026
Date/Place of Publication: Nov 10, 1972, Stockholm
Pages: 1-2 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This is a State Department translation of an article in the Swedish newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" of Oct 28, 1972. The article describes how Sweden intends to tighten controls on exhaust pollution by 1976, accepting the standards set by the United States for its 1973 automobiles. The article offers a discussion of the effects which Swedish controls will have on prices of both domestic and imported cars in Sweden.

N O I S E

France — *Article/Source Title:* "March 31, 1948 Ordinance by Prefect of Police Concerning Noise." Hygiene et securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. *Control No.* 00892
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1266-1267 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Ordinance, issued by the Prefect of Police of the Department of the Seine, forbids all noises or vibrations resulting from commercial, industrial or craft operations, if these noises or vibrations are of such a nature as to disturb public tranquility, health or safety. Furthermore, all contractors, craftsmen or laborers must take measure to prevent excessive noise caused by the tools or apparatuses which they use. This restriction also applies to any type of motor used for commercial, industrial or other purpose, as well as to all apparatuses, ventilators, and machines run by these motors.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "June 5, 1959 Ordinance by the Prefect of Police Concerning Noise." Hygiene et securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. *Control No.* 00893
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1267-1268 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Ordinance, issued by the Prefect of Police of Paris, first lists noises which are forbidden if they are unnecessarily caused. Among these are noises of any kind arising from: work of any kind on the public streets; motor vehicles travelling at high speeds; faulty or badly functioning motor vehicle brakes or other parts; the handling of objects such as metal sheets and rods, milk cans, gasoline cans, and garbage pails; and from carpet beating. Among noises forbidden under all circumstances are those

France (Control No. 00893) *continued:*

resulting from: rauccus, strident or musical motor vehicle horns; motor vehicles with no silencing devices; the use of whistles and sirens; parades after certain hours of the evening; public singing; and firing of guns in public places. Depending on the time of day, restrictions are also placed on noise from industrial activities as well as from musical instruments and radio, phonograph and television equipment.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Instruction (November 1956) on the Role of Industrial Physicians in the Prevention and Certification of Noise Induced Occupational Diseases." Hygiene et securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. *Control No.* 00891
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1000-1003 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Instruction, issued by the Chief Industrial Physician to the Divisional Industrial Physicians, refers to Table 42 of the "Decree No. 63-405 of April 10, 1963 on the Prevention of and Compensation for Industrial Accidents, "which, for the first time, extends compensation benefits to include "occupational deafness" caused by exposure to a noisy working environment as well as acute deafness caused by accidents. The Instruction contains provisions for the audiometric examination of both new and old employees exposed to high noise areas, specifies the type of equipment to be used in such examinations, stipulates that workers with abnormal auditory sensitivity be removed from certain jobs, and presents guidelines for doctors to follow in determining where cases of occupational deafness actually exist.

Germany Fed Rep of — *Article/Source Title:* Noise Pollution Control in the Federal Republic of Germany. Edmund C. Jann and Armins Rusis, comp and transl. *Control No.* 00906
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 1970, Washington, D.C.
Pages: 1-45 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This paper, prepared by members of the European Law Division, Law Library, Library of Congress, summarizes West German noise-control legislation on the Federal and State level and provides and English translation of pertinent West German laws. There are many Federal provisions, according to one of the authorities cited, which, though perhaps not intended as anti-noise measures, lend themselves effectively to the prevention of noise. The present-day German courts appear to be making ingenious use of general principles to reduce "the sound level of modern living." (This paper was written before the 1972 amendment to the West German Constitution which provided that the Federation and the States have concurrent legislative powers in the matter of noise suppression.)

Italy

Article/Source Title: Il Codice della Strada (Street Code), 4th ed. Michele Sperduti and Gian Luigi Rinaldi
Control No. 00983
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Milan
Pages: 46-47; 112 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

(As of now, there is no specific legislation in Italy concerning noise problems. Basically, the matter is handled by means of administrative ordinances [Unified Text of Law on Public Safety in: "Codice Penale, Codice di Procedura Penale, Unico delle Leggi di P.S., and Regolamento e Leggi Penali Speciali." Rome, 1966. p. 389 and 432.] which are enforced by police authorities.) In addition to this approach, provisions for dealing with noise are embodied in the "Codice della Strada" (Street Code). Articles 46, 47, and 112 of this Code deal with the use of acoustic devices and mufflers on all automobiles: they also provide for silencers for all types of engines and set acceptable limits for noise emitted by them.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: "August 28, 1950 Traffic Regulations." Wegenverkeerswetgeving, 10th ed., pt.1. W.M.E. Noach, comp.
Control No. 00982
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle (Netherlands)
Pages: 169-170 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

Article 66 of these Regulations requires all motor vehicles to have a horn; however, the volume of the sound emitted may not be less than 70 nor more than 104 decibels. Separate requirements are stated for police, fire and ambulance sirens. This Article further states that motor vehicles are forbidden from making noises exceeding certain levels as determined by the Minister of Traffic and Waterways.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "General Regulations on Public Order, 1956." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C.G. Hellquist, comp.
Control No. 00905
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: 1050-55 *Language:* Swedis.
Source Repository: EPA

This ordinance contains certain provisions for controlling noise. Section 6 prohibits use of explosives, fireworks and firearms by the general public. Sections 7 and 8 grant local authorities wide latitude in issuing regulations and individual injunctions to prevent noise nuisances. Section 12 allows authorities to prohibit certain activities, such as public dances, which may cause noise or create disturbances. Except for certain types of noise pollution regulated by environmental protection laws, motor vehicle regulations or aviation laws, control of noise pollution is generally left to local communities.

France — *Article/Source Title:* Enquete Internationale sur la Legislation du DDT (International Inquiry into DDT Legislation). Comite Europeen Information sur le DDT — *Control No.* 00994

Date/Place of Publication: Apr 27, 1972, Paris
Pages: 1-144 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This publication, put out by the European Commission for Information on DDT, lists and categorizes legislation dealing with the use of DDT or its use in combination with other pesticides to combat pest damage to certain types of vegetation. The list includes the legislation in 90 different countries and islands and in 25 U.S. states. Where the use of DDT has been suspended or where it may not be used is also indicated. Two appendixes are attached: one dealing with tolerances for DDT, DDD and DDE (alone or in combination) residues under consideration or recommended for specific foodstuffs by the Commission du Codex Alimentarius; the other is the FAO/WHO Dec, 1970 Technical Report No. 474 listing daily maximum acceptable doses, foodstuff tolerances, and the practical limits of DDT, DDD, and DDE (alone or in combination) residues in dairy products and eggs.

Great Britain — *Article/Source Title:* "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, 15 & 16 Geo. 6, & 1 Eliz. 2, c. 60." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v 1 — *Control No.* 00631

Date/Place of Publication: 1968, London
Pages: 823-830 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Act was passed to protect farm employees from poisonous products used in agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State may jointly make regulations controlling the use of poisons and requiring certain clothing, equipment, and any other special precautions necessary for the protection of farm workers. Section 9 lists the substances which are considered as poisonous under the act and the list may be enlarged by regulation. Inspectors are to be provided to enforce compliance. An offense under this Act may bring a fine of up to 50 pounds for the first conviction with a ten pound fine for each day of a continuing offense thereafter.

PESTICIDES

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1960, No. 398." Statutory Instruments, 1960, Part I.

Control No. 00621

Date/Place of Publication: 1961, London
Pages: 83-84 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Order adds to the list of poisonous substances covered under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, c. 60, all substances with a molecular structure of a "bridged six-membered ring with substituents in the ring." The order became effective March 18, 1960.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1965, No. 1395." Statutory Instruments, 1965, Part II, Section 2

Control No. 00622

Date/Place of Publication: 1966, London
Page: 4115 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Order adds organo-tin compounds and nicotine and its salts to substances which are controlled under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, c.60, effective on July 21, 1965.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1966, No. 645." Statutory Instruments, 1966, Part II, Section 1

Control No. 00623

Date/Place of Publication: 1966, London
Page: 1452 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Order adds sulphuric acid to list of potentially dangerous substances controlled by The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, c.60.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Law on the Control of Poisonous and Other Virulent Agents." Law No. 303, Dec. 28, 1950 as amended by Law No. 1313, Dec. 25, 1970.

Control No. 00601

Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Tokyo
Pages: 357-374 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This Law requires that any person intending to manufacture, import, or sell agricultural chemicals specified in the Law as being poisonous (parathion, EPN, BHC, etc.) must obtain the approval of the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Nether-lands — *Article/Source Title:* "July 25, 1964 Decree (Stb. 328) on Pesticides as amended." Bestrijdingsmiddelenwet 1962 en Meststoffenwet 1947. B.I. Hof, comp. *Control No.* 00606
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle (Netherlands)
Pages: 26-46 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

Implementing the general 1962 law on pesticides, this Decree specifies in detail who may buy, handle and use pesticides marked as poisonous, the registration of such persons, the precautions that must be taken and the facilities that must be available when these pesticides are used, and the destruction and disposal procedures for empty, contaminated pesticide packages.

Nether-lands — *Article/Source Title:* "Aug. 4, 1964 Order No. [illegible] 2114 on Pesticides, as amended." Bestrijdingsmiddelenwet 1962 en Meststoffenwet 1947. B.I. Hof, comp. *Control No.* 00607
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle (Netherlands)
Pages: 47-152 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

This Order, issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Minister of Public Health and Welfare, supplements the provisions of the 1962 Pesticide Law and the 1964 implementing decree in regard to packaging. The text and accompanying tables indicate in detail the information that must be given on packaging labels and the list of pesticides for which Government approval is required.

Nether-lands — *Article/Source Title:* "Comparative Health Legislation: Control of Pesticides: Netherlands." International Digest of Health Legislation, v. 20, no. 4. *Control No.* 00614
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Geneva
Pages: 637-644 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Published by the World Health Organization, the cited text summarizes in English major Dutch legislation on the control of poisons and pesticides, including lengthy treatment of the July 12, 1962 Law on Pesticides and the implementing Decrees of July 25, 1964 and Aug. 4, 1964.

RADIATION

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Atomic Energy Control Regulations." SOR/60-119, 94 Can. Gaz. Pt. II, 345 (April 13, 1960). *Control No.* 00704
Date/Place of Publication: 1961, Ottawa
Pages: 344-357 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

These Regulations, as amended by SOR/70-504, 98 Can. Gaz. Pt. II, 1290 (Nov. 25, 1964) and SOR/72-301, 106 Can. Gaz. Pt. II, 1465 (Aug. 2, 1972), are applicable to any person dealing in prescribed radioactive substances, including uranium, throium, plutonium, radioactive substances of other elements, and deuterium. These Regulations provide that employers of persons who deal in quantities of prescribed radioactive substances in excess of the scheduled quantities must arrange for medical examinations of those persons. The health and safety provisions of these Regulations specify requirements for atomic energy workers, permissible exposures, protective procedures and equipment, and warning labels and signs.

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Atomic Energy Control Act." Can. Rev. Stat. c. A-19 (1970), v. 1. *Control No.* 00708
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 153-161 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

This Act, applying to all energy of whatever type derived from or created by the transmutation of atoms, confers on the Atomic Energy Board the powers, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make regulations for the encouragement of research and investigation with respect to atomic energy; for the development, control, supervision, licensing, application and use of atomic energy; for mining and for prospecting for prescribed substances; and for the regulation of the production, import, export, transportation, refining, possession, ownership, use or sale of prescribed substances. The Minister, chosen by the Governor in Council, is empowered to carry out research, utilize atomic power, purchase, lease, requisition or expropriate any nuclear materials. He may also form companies with the approval of the Governor General and assume direction of these companies whose capital is owned by the Crown in right of Canada. Penalties for violation of the act are mentioned.

France

Article/Source Title: "Decree No. 67-228 of March 15, 1967, on Public Administration Rules Concerning Protection of Workers from the Dangers of Ionizing Radiation." Hygiene & securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. *Control No.* 00668
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1060-1099 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

The provisions of this Decree apply to sections of the French Labor Code concerning personnel exposed to radiation, with exceptions

France (Control No. 00668) *continued:*

specified in Article I. The provisions of Title II concern all operations which might lead to radiation contamination hazards. In order to protect workers from radiation, restricted zones must be established around the source of radiation and these zones limited to workers meeting specific medical requirements. Title II deals with particular sources of radiation. The terms and expressions used in the application of this Decree and subsequent Orders of April 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 24, 1968, are established in the appendices. These Orders, made pursuant to the Decree deal with, among other things: general methods of radiation control; the use of dosimeters in measuring and controlling employee exposure to radiation; and the institutions responsible for radiation control. These Orders appear in "Hygiene and securite," 11th ed., pp. 1100-1119.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Order of November 27, 1968, on Approval of Institutions Qualified to Undertake Controls for Protection of Workers from Ionizing Radiation." Hygiene et securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. *Control No.* 00672
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1128-1129 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Order authorizes 11 organizations to undertake, for a conditional three-year period, controls for protection of workers from ionizing radiation. Similar orders extending such approval to other organizations are found in "Hygiene et securite," 11th ed., pp. 1129-1130.

Great Britain — *Article/Source Title:* "The Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations 1968, No. 780." Statutory Instruments 1968, Part II, Section 1. *Control No.* 00686
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, London
Pages: 2153-82 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The district inspector is to be notified of any loss of radioactive substances by accidental spilling, fire or explosion and must conduct an investigation. In addition to observing provisions of this Act, employers must restrict by every practicable means the exposure of employees to radiation and prevent the inhalation of radioactive substances and contamination of body or clothing. Radioactive areas in plants must be suitably marked and adequate exhaust systems insta-led. Personnel must be given protective clothing, breathing apparatus and adequate washing facilities. Monitoring instruments must be installed to measure levels of contamination and excesses must be reported immediately. Unsealed radioactive substances must be accounted for and certain precautions against accidental spilling are required. Personnel must be given proper instruction and supervision and periodic medical examinations are required.

RADIATION

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1969, No. 808." Statutory Instruments 1969, Part II, Section 1.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, London
Pages: 2296-2315 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00687

All sealed sources of radiation must be accounted for and any missing source reported to the district inspector. Workers must be instructed in the hazards of employment and necessary precautions. The employer must take all practicable measures to protect workers from ionising radiation. Dosimeters for measuring level of exposure must be worn and checked periodically. Medical supervision is required. Radiation areas must be marked and notices displayed. When an apparatus using radioactive material is energized, adequate warning is to be provided. Periodic tests of every sealed source of radioactive material for leakage are required. If any broken or leaking package is discovered, protective measures must be taken and a report filled with the district inspector.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: Kernenergiewet (Nuclear Energy Law) (Feb. 21, 1963) (Stb. 82), as amended. J.H. Vergregt, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle (Netherlands)
Pages: 19-95 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00717

This Law embodies regulations regarding the production of nuclear energy and the use of radioactive substances and apparatus emitting radiation. The legislation establishes a Central Nuclear Energy Board, an Industrial Energy Board, and a Scientific Nuclear Energy Board and outlines the functions of each. Further, it prohibits the transportation, importation and exportation of fissile ores, the establishment or operation of a plant in which nuclear energy may be liberated and in which fissile materials may be manufactured, converted or stored, or the installation or operation of equipment destined to propel by nuclear energy a boat or vehicle without a license issued by the Ministers of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs and Public Health. The law provides for the issuance of regulations to protect man, animals, plants, and property from injury from radiation and for the shut down of facilities endangering water, air and soil quality. The Law in its entirety becomes effective on January 1, 1972.

RADIATION

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: "Health Laws and Regulations: Netherlands." International Digest of Health Legislation, v. 23, no. 1. World Health Organization.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Geneva, Switzerland
Pages: 84-92 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00735

This article summarizes Dutch legislation on protection against ionizing radiation, citing individual laws, amendments, and decrees. It covers definition, licensing regulations for nuclear installations, materials, and ores, as well as the transportation, importation and exportation of these materials, and rules for the use and disposal of radioactive substances.

SOLID WASTE

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Natural Parks General Regulations." SOR Cons./1955, v. 3.
Date/Place of Publication: 1955, Ottawa
Pages: 2446-2450 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00837

The Superintendent or the Park Medical Officer may determine under the provisions of these Regulations, that a nuisance exists on privately held premises and order the owner, lessee or occupant to abate the nuisance and clean the area. If the person involved fails to abate the nuisance, the Superintendent may take necessary steps to abate the nuisance, and the costs shall be payable by the owner, lessee or occupant. Other provisions state that all refuse must be destroyed or buried except where incinerators or trash receptacles are provided. The Superintendent shall designate the places, times and conditions when rubbish and matter of an offensive nature may be disposed of.

Canada

Article/Source Title: "National Parks Act." Can. Rev. Stat. c. N-13 (1970), v. 5.
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 5413-5421 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00838

This Act, designed to preserve natural parks and to prevent nuisances in them gives to the Governor in Council the power to make regulations for the preservation, control and management of the parks; the management and regulation of fishing, and the protection of fish, including the prevention and remedying of any obstruction or pollution of waterways; the preservation of public health and the prevention of diseases within the confines of the parks; and the abatement and prevention of nuisances. (A summary of this Act may also be found under the program: water.)

SOLID WASTE

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Circular Letter of May 24, 1963, Concerning Departmental Sanitary Rules." Journal Officiel de la Republique francaise. *Control No.* 00810
Date/Place of Publication: Sep 24, 1963, Paris
Pages: 8592-594; 8600-601 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Letter, issued pursuant to Article I of the Public Health Code, contains model rules for the guidance of prefects in issuing general sanitary rules for application in the communes of their departments. Article 7 to 11 deal with provisions for disposing of trash in newly built or renovated dwellings. Articles 80 to 96 contain provisions dealing with such general aspects of waste disposal as the transportation of waste materials, the collection of trash, and the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals. These rules were amended on June 11, 1964 (see "Journal Officiel," of June 16, 1964, p. 5174).

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Decree No. 66-841 of November 10, 1968, Amending the Penal Code and Related to Depositing of Dirt, Detritus and Other Waste Materials." Journal Officiel de la Republique francaise. *Control No.* 00809
Date/Place of Publication: Nov. 16, 1966, Paris
Page: 9963 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Decree stipulates that anyone who abandons, deposits or discards solid waste materials of any kind, without authorization, in places which do not belong to him is subject to punishment under the provisions of Article R. 38 of the Penal Code.

Germany Fed Rep of — *Article/Source Title:* "The Waste Removal Law of June, 1972." Umweltschutz, 16. Fed. Rep. of Germany, Ministry of the Interior *Control No.* 00968
Date/Place of Publication: July 7, 1972, Bonn
Pages: 1-29 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

This issue of "Umweltschutz," a publication of the Federal Republic of Germany Ministry of the Interior on Questions of Water Management, Clean Air Maintenance, Noise Abatement and Waste Removal, is devoted to material relevant to the Federal Republic's Waste Removal Law of June, 1972, which became effective on June 11, 1972. A brief introductory section provides information on the background of the law and summarizes its major points. Most of the issue is taken up by a reprinting of the law, as well as various debates and resolutions in the Bundestag which led to the passing of the law.

Germany Fed Rep of

Article/Source Title: "Law of June 7, 1972 on the Disposal of Wastes." Bundesgesetzblatt. Teil I. *Control No.* 00802
Date/Place of Publication: June 10, 1972, Bonn
Pages: 873-880 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

This Law states that wastes are to be disposed of in a manner that does not impair the welfare of the general public, jeopardize wildlife, disadvantageously affect the water, soil, or useful plants, contribute to environmental pollution or noise, run counter to the importance of conservation of nature, agriculture, or urban construction, or disrupt or endanger public safety. The Law defines solid waste, cites the obligation to dispose of wastes, specifies disposal methods, sets provisions for the control and licensing for the collection and transportation of solid wastes, and outlines monitoring procedures. The Law also covers packaging and containers, criminal violations, planning rules and procedures, and amendments to the Federal health and building laws.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972, c. 21." Halsbury's Statutes of England. 3d ed. *Control No.* 00854
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 445-454 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Act contains a prohibition against dumping any dangerous waste, solid or liquid. The depositor is liable for any injury caused by the deposit of poisonous waste. The owner of a commercial dump is not liable for deposits of dangerous wastes unless he is notified of the deposit at least three days prior to such deposit.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Dec. 25, 1970 Waste Disposal and Cleaning Law, No. 137. *Control No.* 00821
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Tokyo
Pages: 149-155 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law, designed to preserve the life environment and promote public health by providing for the appropriate disposal of wastes, distinguishes between municipal (general) wastes and industrial wastes. Municipalities are required to collect, transport, and dispose of general wastes or to have these operations performed by private concerns; the latter being required to have a municipal permit. Private concerns must observe national standards for waste collection and disposal as set forth by Cabinet Order. It is incumbent on the owners of industrial facilities to dispose of their industrial wastes, although the municipalities may engage in industrial waste disposal independently or jointly with the facility owner. These owners must likewise observe national standards.

SOLID WASTE

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Statute on Public Roads and Highways, 1943." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C.G. Hellquist, comp. *Control No.* 00820
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: B454-64 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Section 5 of this Statute provides for maintenance of cleanliness along public roads and highways. The "owner" of the road (generally the State) is responsible for cleanliness of the entire road area, including parking and rest areas. The "owner" of the road is further responsible for maintaining an area of 25 meters along the right-of-way if it is open to the general public.

WATER

Belgium — *Article/Source Title:* "Discharge of waste waters from iron-smelting works." Bulletin usuel des lois et arretes. *Control No.* 00456
Date/Place of Publication: 1956, Brussels
Pages: 563-564 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Decree of Sept. 12, 1956, implementing water-pollution ban of March 11, 1950, requires the proprietors of iron-smelting works to obtain authorization for waste-water discharges from the authority having jurisdiction over the receiving waters. Along with the request for authorization, the proprietor must submit documents showing the tonnage of steel produced or other daily output, a description of the method used to treat waste waters that were utilized for washing furnaces, for cooling purposes, or in rolling-mill operations.

Canada — *Article/Source Title:* "Canada Shipping Act, Can. Stat. c27 (1970-72) - Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations." SOR/71-495 Can. Gaz. Pt. II, 1723 (Sept. 21, 1971). *Control No.* 00511
Date/Place of Publication: Oct. 13, 1971, Ottawa
Pages: 1723-1734 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

Part I of these regulations prohibits the discharge from any ship of oil or oily mixtures into Canadian waters and fishing zones unless such action is necessary to avoid loss of life or the loss or the stranding of the ship or is a minimal and unavoidable aspect of the ship's operation. It further requires the master of a ship to report immediately unauthorized discharges or the imminence thereof. Part II enjoins all Canadian ships in non-Canadian waters from discharging persistent oil or oily mixtures into the water unless there is danger to the ship and to persons aboard. Part III deals with the loading and unloading facilities in Canada and in its waters and fishing zones and applies to all ships except Her Majesty's warships and certain small vessels. Part IV contains regulations on the maintenance of the oil record books.

Canada — *See SOLID WASTE (Canada)* -- Control No. 00838

France

Article/Source Title: "Law curbing the pollution of sea waters through hydrocarbons." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise. *Control No.* 00438
Date/Place of Publication: Dec. 29, 1964, Paris
Pages: 11791-11792 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This Law No. 64-1331 of Dec. 26, 1964, provides penalties for the master of a French vessel who is found guilty of violating the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. These penalties are also applicable to the masters of foreign vessels if they violate the provisions of this Law within French territorial waters.

France — *See SOLID WASTE (France)* -- Control No. 00810

Germany Fed Rep of

Article/Source Title: Wasser and Boden (Water and Earth). v. 24, no. 1. *Control No.* 00963
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Hamburg-Blankenese
Pages: 1-7 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

This issue of "Wasser und Boden" (Water and Earth) contains two articles relating to water pollution. "The Water Engineer and Environmental Conservation," a speech delivered by R. Zayc at the 1971 annual meeting of the Federation of Water and Soil Engineers, deals in a general way with the necessity for developing advanced technological methods to combat water pollution. "Environmental Load - Techniques and Costs of Environmental Protection" by B. Boehnke discusses problems of communal water management in light of the urgent need for securing the future supply of drinking water and water for industrial use. It contains ten tables and graphs on population growth, needs, and income, distribution of the social costs of antipollution control, and investment costs.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: Prevention of Water Pollution in England and Wales. Great Britain. Dept. of the Environment. *Control No.* 00975
Date/Place of Publication: Feb. 1, 1972
Pages: 1-7 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This paper first presents a very brief outline of the problems of water pollution and methods of combatting it. The first main point of discussion is the structure of the administration of sewage disposal and prevention of water pollution; the duties and responsibilities of the central government (Secretary of State for the Environment), the 29 River Authorities, and the various local sewage disposal authorities are described. There is also a discussion of a possible reorganization of water and sewage services. The second point of consideration is existing legislation on pollution prevention. The main provisions of each of the acts are presented.

WATER

Great Britain — See *SOLID WASTE (Great Britain)* -- Control No. 00854

Switzerland

Article/Source Title: Ordonnance sur la degradabilite des produits de lavage, de rincage et de nettoyage (Ordinance on the Degradability of Washing, Rinsing and Cleaning Products). Switzerland. Federal Council — *Control No.* 01034

Date/Place of Publication: June 19, 1972, Bern
Pages: 1-4 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

The Swiss Federal Council, acting under provisions of Article 23 of the Federal Law of October 8, 1971 on water pollution, requires through this Ordinance that measures be taken to reduce the hazard from detergents. The Ordinance defines the area of applicability, restricts compounds difficult to degrade, makes mandatory the registering of detergents designed for domestic use, delineates the responsibilities of the cantons, assigns testing and verification costs, and prohibits the manufacture or sale of non-conforming products.

United States

Article/Source Title: "Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972." Public Law 92-500, 92d Congress S 2770. — *Control No.* 00468

Date/Place of Publication: Oct. 18, 1972, Washington, D.C.
Pages: 1-89 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The law proclaims two general goals: to attain wherever possible by 1983 water clean enough for recreational use and for the protection and propagation of fish and wildlife and by 1985 to have no discharges of pollutants into the Nation's waters. The law extends Federal pollution control programs to all U.S. waters and authorizes the Federal government to seek court injunctions against polluters when water pollution becomes an imminent danger to health or livelihood. Further, the law sets deadlines for actions to control water pollution from industrial sources, provides for more Federal aid to local governments, and sets stricter control measures. It continues and extends the water-quality standards program set up under earlier legislation. A new system of permits for discharges of pollutants into the Nation's waters is established. Eliminating an earlier system of hearings and conferences to compel compliance, the new law has stringent enforcement machinery, with heavy penalties for violation.

WATER

United States

Article/Source Title: "Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act, 33 U.S.C. 1001-1015." Current Laws, Statutes and Executive Orders, v. 2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, comp. *Control No.* 00474

Date/Place of Publication: Jan. 1972, Washington, D.C.
Pages: 1-7 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act prohibits the discharge of oil or oily mixtures from tankers, ships, or vessels over 20,000 tons gross tonnage to be constructed after the effective date of this law, into a prohibited zone. All sea areas within 50 miles from the nearest land are considered to be prohibited zones. Excepted circumstances include actions to secure the safety of the ship, prevent damage to ship or cargo; to save lives; unavoidable leakage, or the outflow of residue from purification or clarification. Excepted discharges include those, from the bilges of a ship, constituting an oily mixture containing no oil other than lubricating oil which has drained or leaked from machinery spaces. Other provisions deal with penalties for violation, liability of vessles, suspension or revocation of licenses of officers of offending vessels, enforcement personnel, and the maintenance of the oil record book.

GENERAL

Canada

See SOLID WASTE (Canada) -- Control Nos. 00837 and 00838

Germany Fed Rep of

Article/Source Title: Umweltschutz (Environmental Protection), No. 15 Fed. Rep. of Germany. Federal Ministry of the Interior *Control No.* 01010

Date/Place of Publication: June 2, 1972, Bonn
Pages: 1-25 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

This issue of the environmental protection journal, published regularly by the Federal Republic of Germany Interior Ministry, focuses its attention on international collaboration. It contains an excerpt of a speech on international environmental coordination by the Interior Minister to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe; an article titled "Environmental Protection - a NATO Task;" a discussion of the preparations for the U.N. Conference on the Environment slated for Stockholm, including a list of principles worked out by a preparatory committee; and a summary of joint German-Dutch efforts to preserve clean air. The issue also contains the German translation of an English language text called "Guiding Principles on the International Aspects of Environmental Policies;" an announcement of an international symposium on water monitoring to be held in Israel, and an article on international standarization of methods for measuring air pollutants.

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